

TRIAL Relapsed AML 2001/01.

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Addition of liposomal daunorubicin (DaunoXome®) to FLAG in the first reinduction course will result in improved treatment response with acceptable toxicity and without increased cardiotoxicity.

Ethische beoordeling	Positief advies
Status	Werving gestopt
Type aandoening	-
Onderzoekstype	Interventie onderzoek

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON20351

Bron

NTR

Verkorte titel

Relapsed AML 2001/01

Aandoening

Refractory or relapsed acute myeloid leukemia in children and adolescents.

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: Dutch Childhood Oncology Group

Den Haag

The Netherlands

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

Percentage of BM blasts >20% after course I, determined 4-6 weeks after the start.

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

Relapsed and refractory acute myeloid leukemia (AML) in children is a rare problem, but has a poor prognosis.

We therefore designed an international multicenter open label randomised phase III trial in children with such a disease.

Reinduction treatment will be done with 2 courses of combination chemotherapy, with FLAG (fludarabine, ara-C and G-CSF) in both courses as standard treatment. In the first course there will be a randomisation for liposomal daunorubicin (DaunoXome®) to be added or not. The second course should always concern FLAG.

If patients have >20% of blasts in the bone marrow after the 1st course, or if they are not in complete remission (CR) after the 2nd course, they will go off protocol.

Patients in CR after reinduction treatment can immediately proceed to stem cell transplantation. Consolidation chemotherapy should be given if SCT is delayed. A 3rd course of intensive chemotherapy (VP16 and continuous infusion with cytarabine) is the general recommendation. In selected patients, a low intensity consolidation may be preferred, and such a schedule is described as well.

The type of SCT is based on the risk-group. Preferably, a matched sibling donor (MSD) SCT is performed. If a MSD is not available all patients are candidates for a matched unrelated donor (MUD) SCT. If a MUD is also not available, patients with primary refractory disease, early relapse (within 1 year from diagnosis), or 2nd or higher relapse, are candidates for the more experimental haplo-identical donor (HID) SCT in view of the dismal prognosis. However, patients with a late relapse (>1 year from initial diagnosis) have a better prognosis and should be offered an autologous SCT if a MSD or MUD SCT is not possible. Only in case of autologous SCT, maintenance treatment and/or adjuvant immunotherapy could be considered.

Main objectives of the study:

are to determine the efficacy and toxicity of DaunoXome® when added to FLAG in children with relapsed and refractory AML. In addition, the study will prospectively determine the clinical outcome of these patients, stratified according to the different risk groups (refractory disease, early relapse, late relapse, multiple relapse).

Additional objectives:

are to determine the clinical relevance of minimal residual measurements, in vitro cellular drug resistance data, cell biological and molecular features and pharmacokinetic data of DaunoXome®, in these patients.

The study expects to accrue up to 100 patients annually, and will run about 4 years, to enroll a total of 360 randomised patients.

Doel van het onderzoek

Addition of liposomal daunorubicin (DaunoXome®) to FLAG in the first reinduction course will result in improved treatment response with acceptable toxicity and without increased cardiotoxicity.

Onderzoeksopzet

N/A

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Addition of liposomal daunorubicin (DaunoXome®) to FLAG in reinduction course I.

Contactpersonen

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Wetenschappelijk

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Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

1. Primary refractory AML;
2. First relapsed AML;
3. 2nd or subsequent relapsed AML, but not previously treated according to protocol Relapsed AML 2001/01;
4. <18 years of age at initial diagnosis;
5. Signed informed consent.

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

1. Symptomatic cardiac dysfunction (CTC grade 3 or 4), and/or a fractional shortening at echocardiography below 29%;
2. Karnofsky performance status <40% (children aged 16 years and older) or Lansky performance status of <40% (younger children);
3. Any other organ dysfunction (CTC grade 4) that will interfere with the protocol treatment;
4. Inability to apply to the protocol for other reasons;
5. AML FAB type M3, acute promyelocytic leukemia, and/or t(15;17) and/or PML-RAR α fusion gene.

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Interventie onderzoek
Onderzoeksmodel:	Parallel
Toewijzing:	Gerandomiseerd
Blinding:	Open / niet geblindeerd
Controle:	Geneesmiddel

Deelname

Nederland
Status: Werving gestopt
(Verwachte) startdatum: 11-01-2001
Aantal proefpersonen: 400
Type: Werkelijke startdatum

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies
Datum: 23-08-2005
Soort: Eerste indiening

Registraties

Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

Geen registraties gevonden.

Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

In overige registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL105
NTR-old	NTR136
Ander register	: N/A
ISRCTN	ISRCTN94206677

Resultaten

Samenvatting resultaten

N/A